RS. E. H. GOSTICK,
IBRARIAN, LEGISLATIVE BLDG.,
DMONTON, ALBErta.

WITHIN OUR BORDERS

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VOL. 4 MAY 15, 1952 No 23

$20,000,000 A Year Loss To Farmers

VETERINARY SERVICES BRANCH

Control Programs Reduce Loss From Animal Diseases

Veterinary Laboratory Provides Valuable Diagnostic Facilities

Every year Alberta farmers suffer a $20,000,000 loss. This sum represents the economic loss caused by disease among livestock and poultry.

Farmers could reduce this disease loss considerably by proper nutrition, housing and sanitation but the most active fighters against animal disease are the veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Health of Animals Branch and their colleagues in private practice throughout the Province.

Of the total economic losses from disease, cattle diseases account for $15,000,000. Hog diseases cause a loss of $2,500,000 a year, sheep diseases $500,000 and poultry, $2,000,000. These losses are being reduced progressively by accurate veterinary diagnosis, an increasing number of veterinarians and a number of control programs carried out under the direction of the Alberta Government's veterinary Services Branch and the Government of Canada.

Alberta livestock producers are fortunate that there are few cattle diseases in Alberta. Such diseases as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and others which cause tremendous losses among livestock in other provinces and countries are not present here. But brucellosis or Bang's disease causes severe loss to the Province's livestock industry. This disease also is dangerous to man for it is transmissible from animal to man, in whom it causes undulant fever.

Brucellosis losses have been reduced in Alberta through the Federal-Provincial Brucellosis Control Program, a co-operative program by the Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture. This is a vaccination program aimed at building up a resistance against brucellosis in Alberta cattle.

Brucellosis Control

In 1944, the Alberta Department of Agriculture began supplying vaccine free of charge for the vaccination program, and this

(Continued on Page Two)

. . . blood testing for brucellosis control . . .

. . . dissecting chicken in poultry disease section . . .

Department Of Agriculture Assists Country Fairs

Agricultural fairs and exhibitions held in Alberta are given active support by the Department of Agriculture through annual grants.

Fairs in Alberta are divided into three classes—A, B and C. The A and B divisions are set down by the Federal Department of Agriculture and each must provide a specified quality of equipment and grounds. The three classes are used by the Province as a basis for payment of grants.

Edmonton and Calgary are the only two centres in Alberta which hold Class A fairs, and are given a flat grant each year without regard to their prize lists.

Six other centres—Camrose, Lethbridge, Lloydminster, Red Deer, Vegreville and Vermilion—are equipped to hold Class B fairs. The Department of Agriculture provides a grant to these fairs covering 50 percent of the money actually paid out in prizes. The fairs must pay out at least $300 in prizes; maximum grant from the Department of Agriculture is $1,500. Federal assistance is available to Class B fairs to provide for buildings and equipment.

Another 18 centres in Alberta hold Class C fairs each year. These centres qualify for 50 percent grants to a maximum of $400 provided that at least $300 is paid out in prizes.

In border centres such as Lloydminster, where residents of other provinces may receive a large benefit from the fairs, the grants are made in proportion to the ratio of activities which serve Albertans.

Other events which often are held in conjunction with the fairs are junior calf club competitions. These may receive a grant of $10 for each recognized junior club which takes part in the event, to a maximum of $100 for a single fair.

For example, a 50 percent grant on prizes to a maximum of $100 is paid to seed grain fairs, winter poultry exhibitions, horticultural exhibitions and tillage matches. Grants to a maxium of $100 are paid to livestock shows or sales to cover costs of judging fees and other incidental expenses; and grants on prizes to a maximum of $200 are paid to farm and home improvement competitions. ●

Veterinary Services

(*Continued From Page One*)

service was continued for six years. On July 1, 1950, the Federal-Provincial Brucellosis Control Program came into effect, making the vaccination of calves against brucellosis uniform throughout Canada. From April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952, more than 94,000 calves were vaccinated in Alberta under this program, adding an estimated $1,000,000 to the total sales value of these calves.

The vaccine is supplied by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Alberta Department of Agriculture supplies ear tags and certificates, keeps records of the vaccinations and actively promotes the vaccination program. Vaccination must be done by a veterinarian and is recommended when the calves are between six and eight months old. Vaccination at this age will allow the calves to be exported to the United States without a blood test up to 22 months after the vaccination.

Blood testing for brucellosis is carried out in the Alberta Government's Veterinary Laboratory. In 1951-52, more than 24,000 blood samples from cattle were tested in this laboratory.

Restricted Areas

Brucellosis-restricted areas were established by the Government of Alberta in 1949. In these areas all heifer calves are vaccinated against brucellosis, reactors (brucellosis-infected cattle) branded for identification, and other regulations enforced to help reduce the incidence of the disease.

Before such an area can be established, 66⅔ of the cattle owners in a municipality must sign a petition favoring the establishment of a brucellosis-restricted area. The control program can be started by either blood testing all cattle and adopting strict regulative controls or by introducing compulsory vaccination of all heifer calves for several years and then following this up with blood tests to remove all the remaining infected cattle.

Seven Areas

There are now seven municipalities operating as brucellosis-restricted areas in Alberta. These are the Municipalities of Starland, No. 47; Wainwright, No. 61; Vermilion River, No. 71; Beaver, No. 73; Strathcona, No. 83; Pincher Creek, No. 9; and Athabasca, No. 103. The latter five were established last year and several more are expected to introduce the plan this year.

Educational work against brucellosis is another part of the Veterinary Services Branch's campaign against disease. Talks on the disease are given at meetings of cattlemen and bulletins distributed.

Tuberculosis Control

Tuberculosis does not cause a high economic loss in Alberta's agricultural industry but for health reasons, it must be eradicated. Tuberculosis control is organized on a federal-provincial basis; the Alberta Department of Agriculture assists in the organization of restricted areas while the Federal Health of Animals Division tests the cattle. The Alberta Veterinary Services Branch also conducts an active educational campaign to eradicate tuberculosis in swine and poultry.

The Provincial Mastitis Program is a private agreement between the herd owner and his veterinarian. Sampling vials and herd books are supplied by the Alberta Department of Agriculture and milk samples are examined free. There were 38 herds under this program in 1951.

Another service of the Veterinary Services Branch is the Distemper Vaccine Assistance Plan, through which mink distemper vaccine is supplied free to ranchers with infected mink and at half price to ranchers in a dangerous area. This is financed partly by contributions from the fur ranchers themselves. The branch is also acting as a distributor of live virus Newcastle disease vaccine for poultrymen.

The Alberta Veterinary Laboratory is one of the best equipped and staffed laboratories of its kind in Canada. In addition to the Director of Veterinary Services, the laboratory is staffed with two veterinary pathologists, an extension veterinarian and a micro-pathologist. Through the services of this laboratory, definite diagnoses of animal diseases and illnesses can be made and information of importance to future preventive and control measures collected. A total of more than 9,900 specimens were examined in this laboratory in 1951.

Animal Diseases Diagnosed

Diagnostic techniques such as seriological tests, bacteriological culturing and microscopic examination are used in the animal disease section of the laboratory. During 1951, more than 3,300 specimens were examined in this section and 17 different species of animals examined. A surprising variety of animals are examined in the laboratory. Cattle, horses, sheep, puma, mink, foxes, buffalo, elk, caribou, monkeys, dogs, cats and wolves have been examined and on one occasion in 1947 a sea lion from the Calgary Zoo was sent in for examination. Most animals are sent in by veterinarians but owners may also send their sick animals in. Such species as caribou, buffalo, elk and deer are sent in by forest rangers who find the animals dead.

Adjoining the animal disease section are a walk-in incubator, refrigerator and post mortem room. Isolation quarters for animals which are under observation or are being held for further investigation are available. The animal disease section also can produce vaccines for the prevention of animal diseases when required.

Poultry Diseases Section

The work of poultry diseases section is devoted mainly to the diagnosis of poultry diseases and recommendations toward the control of these diseases. Specimens consist of live or dead birds, poultry portions, eggs, poultry blood samples, and poultry feed and water samples. The section handled 3,482 birds, and 3,120 poultry blood samples during 1951.

The work of the poultry section has been steadily increasing, not due to more illness among Alberta poultry, but due to a greater appreciation by the public of the value of accurate diagnosis of poultry diseases.

The poultry disease section has laying batteries and battery brooders to house chickens and poults for diagnostic and research purposes as well as a room in which rabbits, guinea pigs, mice and hamsters are kept for research purposes.

Examination of Animal Tissue

Diagnosis of many animal diseases depends largely on the microscopic examination of tissue. In the micropathology section of the laboratory, tissues from lungs, liver, brains, glands and tumors are cut into extremely thin layers. The layers are then dye-stained, mounted on microscope slides and sealed for protection beneath transparent coverlids. Microscopic examination of the sections is then carried out to determine the pathological proof of diseases.

Diseased specimens characteristic of various diseases are preserved for lecture use at the University of Alberta and the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. They are used also as visual aids by members of the Veterinary Services Branch when they address meetings.

In addition to providing its own Veterinary Services Branch to aid agriculture, the Government of Alberta also has assisted to increase the number of veterinarians in Alberta. Many of the veterinarians now practising in Alberta were given financial assistance during their training at the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, Ont., by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. A conservative estimate of the value of the work of the Veterinary Services Branch through control programs and diagnostic services during 1951 is placed at $2,000,000. ●

Counsel, Agent Services Combined To Represent Alberta In East

The Alberta Government maintains a Special Counsel in Ottawa to serve the government in a legal capacity in court and before such regulatory bodies as the Board of Transport Commissioners. The Special Counsel is J. J. Frawley, Q.C., who, for the past five years, has spent most of his time representing the Province in investigations into the Canadian freight rate structure.

The Special Counsel, who is now resident in Ottawa, is available to represent the Attorney-General of Alberta in cases which reach the Supreme Court of Canada. The number of such cases in which the Attorney-General is a litigant or an intervenant is increasing and the services of a government counsel resident in Ottawa will permit the government, when convenient, to dispense with either engaging special legal counsel from the Ottawa legal profession or sending counsel from the Attorney-General's Department in Edmonton.

The expansion of Alberta's oil and natural gas industry and the development of interprovincial and international pipe line systems will require proceedings before the Board of Transport Commissioners at Ottawa and Mr. Frawley, in most of these hearings, will represent Alberta.

Mr. Frawley's services also are available when federal government ministers or officials must be interviewed on provincial government business. In this way, members of the Executive Council of Alberta, may upon occasion escape the necessity of making special trips to Ottawa.

Recently Mr. Frawley was placed in full charge of the Ottawa office of the Government of Alberta, in addition taking over the work carried on formerly by the Alberta Government Agent. This work consists of representing the Province in a business and industrial sense.

Enquiries from industries proposing to locate in Alberta are dealt with; tourist literature and information distributed; liaison maintained with federal government departments which are related to the development of business and industry or tourist trade in Alberta; and files of the Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board reports kept. As Special Counsel, Mr. Frawley is not expected to do more than supervise the non-legal work of the Ottawa office. A junior assistant will be provided to represent Alberta at industrial and trade fairs and tourist conventions and carry on industrial development work.

Dressmaking Students Hold Fashion Show

First and second year students of the dressmaking department of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, modelled clothing which they had made themselves at the annual school fashion show held on the afternoon and evening of May 14.

The first year students showed their cooking laboratory uniforms, skirts which they personally had designed and made, blouses, sports clothes, children's garments, summer and tailored dresses, and several evening gowns.

The second year students showed tailored clothing, including blouses, evening dresses, slacks, suits and coats. Among the clothing made by these students are dresses made to fit disproportionate figures.

Dr. James Fowler, Principal of the Institute, himself modelled 'a pair of trousers made for him by a second year student and a plaid sport shirt made by the first year class. A display of craft, textiles and art also was exhibited in connection with the fashion show.

First-year dressmaking students who modelled for the show were: Miss Alice Buoy, Speddon; Miss Ivey Clark, High River; Miss Edna Fukumoto, Midnapore; Miss Marion Johnson, Morrin; Miss Dorothy McBride, Banff; Miss Juliette La Riviere, Gravelbourg, Sask.; Miss Edith Pickering, Brooks; Miss Annette Patterson, Black Diamond; Miss Frances Singer, Rainier; Miss Alice Szabo, East Coulee; Miss Nancy Yamashita, Taber; and Miss Katie Nishida, Raymond.

Second-year dressmaking student models were: Miss Joan Kondo, Lyalta; Miss Doreen Brown, Broderick, Sask.; Miss Doreen Holman, Taber; Miss Margaret Courtney, Shepard; Miss Elsie Banser, Olds; Miss Mary Kawasaki, Raymond; Miss Donna Wray, Airdrie; Miss Gertrude Vidotto, Calgary; and Miss Betty Crilly, Langon.

Special students modelling were Miss Catherine MacKenzie, Mrs. P. E. Bailey, Mrs. R. Wilson and Mrs. E. Banning, all of Calgary.

Records Of Land Dealings Kept At Land Titles Offices

Approximately 2,000,000 documents of all types are already filed and more are registered each year in the Edmonton Land Titles Office, which keeps a record of land in Alberta north of township 34. The Calgary Land Titles Office keeps a record of all land south of township 35.

All land for which patent has been issued is listed in the Land Titles Offices and all dealings with this land, such as mortgages, caveats, mechanics' liens, sale of mineral rights, and transfers are required to be registered. Persons wishing to search the title of any piece of land may do so at the Land Titles Offices where a nominal charge of 25 cents is made for the service.

The Edmonton Land Titles Office is the larger and busier of the two offices. It has a staff of 78, including a surveyor who is employed to check the descriptions of property, plans, right-of-ways, pipelines and power transmission lines. J. M. Thom is the Registrar in Edmonton and R. B. Hall is Calgary Registrar.

The Edmonton office has not had the facilities to deal with the tremendous volume of business which has come with the expansion of the Province's oil industry. For that reason, it has moved from its former location to a new and larger Land Titles Building immediately north of the courthouse. The new building will be occupied by the Public Trustee and the Right of Entry Arbitration Board as well.

Alberta Gets Ten Percent Of National Investment

Alberta, with only 6.7 percent of Canada's total population, gained more than 10 percent of the total investment made in Canada in 1951.

The amount of money invested in Alberta during 1951 amounted to $652 on a per capita basis, the highest per capita investment of any of the western provinces. In 1948, British Columbia had the highest per capita investment of any of the western provinces but since then Alberta has received a higher per capita share of the money invested in western Canada; Saskatchewan has remained the province receiving the least share of investment.

Approximately 68 percent of total investment in Canada was given to eastern Canada while western Canada received the remainder. However, the per capita investment for western Canada works out at $514.76 per capita, as compared with $403.17 for eastern Canada and $432.02 for the whole of Canada.

Farm Family Regulations Remain Unchanged

Nomination forms for the annual Master Farm Family Program are now available from the Alberta Department of Agriculture and offices of district agriculturists. Outlines of the rules and score cards for the program also are available.

Rules, regulations and scoring for the program will be the same this year. Nominees for the honor must be Canadian citizens and the head of the family nominated must have spent at least 20 consecutive years operating a farm. Farmers operating with a partner or farmers who have gained success by deriving their income from businesses other than farming are not eligible for nomination. Each farm family must be nominated by three neighbor farmers.

Farm Population Lags

Alberta's farm population is increasing at a much slower rate than the populations of Alberta's cities, towns and villages. Between 1946 and 1951, the Province's farm population increased only 1.3 percent while the population of large cities and towns increased approximately 27 percent. The number of persons living in centres with less than 1,000 population increased more than 32 percent during this period.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration and services of the Alberta Government.

It is believed the many and varied services of the Government will be effective in the degree they are known and used.

Any material used is for immediate republication. All photographs used are Alberta Government Photographs unless otherwise specified.

Correspondence should be addressed to "Within Our Borders," Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

COMING EVENTS

During the next few months Alberta will be the scene of many events of provincial, national and international interest. Within Our Borders will list all COMING EVENTS from May through September. Information should be forwarded to Within Our Borders, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

Date	Event	Place
May 15–16	Northern Intermountain Section. American Society of Range Management	LETHBRIDGE
May 17	Personnel Association	RED DEER
May 15–21	Alberta Convention of United Church of Canada	LETHBRIDGE
May 18–20	Shell Oil Company	Palliser Hotel CALGARY
May 19–21	Alberta Association of Registered Nurses	Banff School of Fine Arts BANFF
May 22	District 4 Kinsmen	Macdonald Hotel EDMONTON
May 23–24	Taber Rodeo	TABER
May 24	High River Horse Show	HIGH RIVER
May 24–25	Canadian Bank of Commerce Golf Tournament	RED DEER
May 25	First Springtime Ski Competition	Cameron Lake WATERTON PARK
May 24–26	B'Nai Brith	Palliser Hotel CALGARY
May 27–28	Alberta Hotel Association	Macdonald Hotel EDMONTON
May 30–31	Petroleum and Natural Gas Division of Canadian Mining and Metallurgy	EDMONTON
June 1– 3	Alberta Druggists Association	Macdonald Hotel EDMONTON
June 1– 7	Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Association	Banff School of Fine Arts BANFF
June 2– 6	Canadian Cancer Society	Macdonald Hotel EDMONTON
June 2– 4	Alberta Federation of Labour	LETHBRIDGE
June 3– 4	Alberta Associated Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture	Buffalo Hotel RED DEER
June 4– 6	United Commercial Travellers	Palliser Hotel CALGARY
June 5– 6	General Meeting, Indian Association of Alberta	Gleichen Community Hall GLEICHEN
June 2– 7	50th Anniversary of Rimbey	RIMBEY
June 6	Oil Development Celebration	CAMROSE
June 6– 7	Veterinary Medical Association	Palliser Hotel CALGARY
June 6– 8	Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Banff Springs Hotel BANFF
June 6–13	Canadian Medical Association	Banff Springs Hotel BANFF
June 7	National Office Management Association	Buffalo Hotel RED DEER
June 7–12	Canadian Library Association	Banff School of Fine Arts BANFF
June 8–10	Canadian Pediatrics Society	Chateau Lake Louise LAKE LOUISE
June 8–10	North Pacific Pediatrics Society	Chateau Lake Louise LAKE LOUISE
June 8–10	Canadian Heart Association	Chateau Lake Louise LAKE LOUISE
June 9	Bridge Opening Ceremony	ATHABASCA
June 9–11	Western Canada Chiropractors	Macdonald Hotel EDMONTON
June 10	Grand Lodge of Alberta	EDMONTON
June 10–12	Postmaster's Association Alberta Branch	Palliser Hotel CALGARY
June 11	Hand Hills Rodeo	HAND HILLS
June 12–15	Rotary International District No. 171	Jasper Park Lodge JASPER
June 13–14	Alberta Institute of Agrologists	LETHBRIDGE
June 13–14	Hardisty Rodeo	HARDISTY
June 14–15	Bank of Montreal Golf Tournament	RED DEER
June 14–19	International Association of Y's Men's Clubs	Banff Springs Hotel BANFF

Research Council Presses Search For Industrial Minerals

The geological and industrial engineering sections of the Research Council of Alberta are stepping up their program of taking inventory of Alberta's industrial minerals and assessing present and future demand for these minerals.

Today, approximately 75 minerals are used in manufacturing and trading. Metallic minerals, ferrous alloy metals, copper, lead, zinc, tin and aluminum are well known but there are other non-metallic minerals used in metallurgy, chemistry, fertilizers, ceramics and natural abrasives which are vital to industry.

Field studies by the geological section of the Research Council take the form of surveys of mineral prospects and the reporting of possible areas for exploration. Other investigations are made to identify the content of representative samples of the mineral prospects.

When a mineral prospect is reported to the Research Council, geologists make a field study to determine the amount and grade of the material present and the amount of the overburden which will have to be removed to expose the deposit. The general geological surroundings of the deposit are taken into account as an indication of the possibility of similar deposits occurring nearby.

Following the geological investigation, the Industrial Engineer of the Research Council makes a market survey to estimate the demand for the raw material or the refined products. Continued expansion of Alberta's supply of industrial minerals is necessary if the Province's industrial expansion is to continue.

Currently, Research Council geologists are aiding Alberta industry by trying to find a sand suited for use in Edmonton foundries. These foundries are importing sands from the United States because no Alberta sands have been found to meet the specifications of the foundry industry.

Two important industrial minerals found in Alberta are limestone and dolomite, both used in construction work and the chemical industry. These minerals are found in the mountains but are fortunately accessible from both railways and highways. They are being developed for lime, cement and industrial fillers.

Alberta citizens can help the Research Council in its search for industrial minerals by developing a natural curiosity in the rocks of the river valleys and escarpments. Elementary courses in geology are given by most school districts and local teachers are the best source of information on the geological history of their districts. If minerals are found, samples should be sent to the Geological Section, Research Council of Alberta, Edmonton, so that further investigations may be made.

Six Scholarships Established For Schools Of Agriculture

Six scholarships known as the Henry Wise Wood Memorial Scholarships have been established by the Alberta Wheat Pool for annual award to three boys and three girls in junior club projects sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The $75 scholarships will be used to help pay the expenses of a boy and girl attending each of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics at Olds, Vermilion and Fairview. The scholarships will be awarded to those entering the first year or the "two-in-one" course in Agriculture and Home Economics. Basis for the award will be academic achievement, proficiency in club work and potential leadership ability.

Information regarding these scholarships is available from district agriculturists and district home economists. All applications for the scholarships must be filed before August 15 with the Supervisor of Junior Activities, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

150,000 Plastic Certificates Issued Since 1947

More than 150,000 plastic-covered birth certificates have been issued in Alberta since their introduction in 1947.

The Vital Statistics Division of the Department of Public Health reports that more than 30,000 of the billfold-size certificates were issued last year, while almost 3,000 of the regular size documents were issued.

The old style certificate still is issued upon special request, and often parents obtain one copy of each type. The large certificate then is filed in a safety deposit box or in the family Bible.

Every week there are numerous inquiries about the plastic certificates and many Albertans replace their old documents with the modern plastic types. Any of the newer certificates found in misplaced wallets or purses usually are turned over to the Vital Statistics Division for return to their owners.

Any certificates which are lost or mislaid can be replaced by the Vital Statistics Division, Alberta Jasper Building, Edmonton.

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